and development of women and child victims; the Devdasi Rehabilitation Scheme of the Kamataka Government; a project started by Government of Andhra Pradesh for rehabilitation of women victims who are infected with HIV, the Maharashtra Government have set up Special Juvenile homes which are counselling facilities vocational training and health care for children affected by commercial sexual exploitation and HIV/AIDS.

Besides, schemes for training, employment and income generation like Integrated Rural Development Programme (1RDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana(JRY), Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Setting-up T/aining-cum-production Centres (NORAD), Socio-Economic Programme (SEP), TRYSEM and DWACRA are implemented in source areas for the welfare and rehabilitation of prostitutes. In some of the red light areas the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Schemes have been launched. The Government has an extensive network of Short Stay Homes and homes set up under the Juvenile Justice Act for protection and rehabilitation of the victims of prostitution.

Indian Farmers of Tripura prevented from pursuing their vocation by BDRandBSF

3103. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor Indian peasants of 'Muharirchar' under Belom'a, Tripura have been cultivating their own land for long;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are being prevented by Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) and Indian BSF from cultivating their land this year;

(c) whether the Bangladesh peasants are cultivating their land at 'Muharirchar' with the help of BDR; and

(d) what steps Government propose to do to help the Indian peasants of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRICHENNAMANENI VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Muharirchar land area in Tripura is the subject of a boundary dispute between India and Bangladesh. Consequent to an incident resulting in exchange of fire between the Border Security Force and Bangladesh Rifles in 1999, no fresh cultivation on the disputed land by peasants from either side has been allowed. This is in terms of an agreement between the two sides to maintain status quo in the area pending

settlement of the dispute. The matter of resolving the boundary dispute in this sector has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh.

Espionage by Pak planes in Rajasthan

†3104. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn towards the news-item "Rajasthan mein Jasusi kar rahe hain Pak Viman" published in Rashtriya Sahara dated the 3rd August, 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to check the said activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRICHENNAM ANENIVIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Pakistani Remote Pilotless Vehicles (RPVs) have been noticed close to International Border inside Pakistan territory.

The information in this regard has been shared with all concerned. In order to check the situation, intelligence collection and border patrolling has been stepped up. Pakistani activities on the border are being closely observed.

Rehabilitation of displaced Kashmiris

†3105. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action being taken by Government to rehabilitate the displaced persons of Kashmir; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government are not taking any concrete steps to rehabilitate lakhs of displaced Pandits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANEN1 VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Government of Jammu and Kashmir has prepared an Action Plan for the Return and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants. The Action Plan envisages rehabilitation grant per family @ Rs. 1.50 lakhs; grant for repair of houses @ Rs. 1 lakh for houses intact and Rs. 3 lakhs for houses damaged; grant for household goods @ Rs. 0.50 lakhs and furniture @ Rs. 0.50 lakhs; interest free loan @ Rs. 1-2 lakhs per person; compensation for loss of income from agriculture upto Rs. 1.50 lakhs per family;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.